

## POETRY.

## Who is a Monarch?

BY A. J. H. DUGANNE.

"A king can make a belted knight,  
A marquis, duke, and a knight,  
But an honest man's aboon his might,  
Gude faith, he maun't fa' that!"—Burns.

Who is a Monarch? Not the gilded thing,  
The tinsel idol, called by slaves a king—  
Who bows the Turk or aways the abject Russ.  
By turns a Nero and a Caligula—  
Who sends his delectating edicts forth,  
To chain the millions of the frozen North,  
Or launch on Asia's slaves the crushing blow,  
That they may feel, yet fear to speak their woe!  
Not the false hearts, beneath whose serpent rod  
Slaves bow, and kiss their native kindred sod,  
Should bear the monarch's title. Armies bind  
The coward's body, not the freeman's mind.  
He is a monarch who, with open brow,  
Unquailing eye, with knee untaught to bow,  
With hands embrowned with toil, can nobly risk  
AN HONEST MAN! There walks beneath the skies  
No holier monarch! His the power of right—  
The lever of the ancient sage, whose might  
Would move the world. Oh! may that glorious pow'r,  
In truth resplendent, in the trying hour  
Be ever ready! His unshrinking hand  
Be ever raised, to guard his native land  
From the invader or the secret foe.  
Who strikes with foul or partial blow  
At his own country's heart! We trust in him.  
Ne'er may he fail us, nor our hopes grow dim!  
We're monarchs all, while we are freemen all—  
High in our cot as king in palace hall!  
Our *Lyons* still shall wield the sledge of right,  
Our *Pembridge* roll the storm-clouds of their light!  
In union all the winds of freedom breathe,  
And round our hearts the chain of friendship wreath.  
Equals on earth, we'll bow to no man's nod,  
And trust to honest men—"the noblest works of God!"

## Tillage.

"Tis folly in the extreme to till  
Extensive farms, and till them ill!  
The farmer, pleased, may boast aloud,  
His bushels sown, his acres ploughed;  
And pleased indulge the cheering hope  
That time will bring a plenteous crop;  
Shew common sense a little laughing by—  
For when maturing seasons smile,  
Thin sheaves shall disappoint his toil;  
Advised, this empty field expel,  
Till little, and that little well.  
Of tilling, fencing, toll, no more  
Your ground requires when rich, than poor;  
And more one fertile acre yields  
Than the huge breadth of barren fields.

NEAT BE FOUR FARMS: 'tis long confessed  
The neatest farmer is the best.  
Each bog and marsh, industrious drain,  
Nor till vile balks deform the plain;  
No bushes on your headland grow,  
Nor briars a sloven's culture show.  
Neat be your barns, your houses neat,  
Your doors be clean, your court yards sweet;  
No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,  
Nor wooden panes the windows cloud,  
No filthy kennels foully flow.  
Nor weeds with rankling poison grow;  
But shades expand and fruit trees bloom,  
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume;  
With pales your garden circle round,  
Defend, enrich, and clean the ground;  
Prize high the pleasing, useful road,  
And fill with vegetables good."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## COL. MAXWELL'S

## Account of the Shakers of America.

"If the Shakers doctrine be the true one, our system of kneeling and praying ought immediately to give place to singing merry songs and dancing Scotch reels. One thing is certain, that, Scotchman though I am, I never beheld, the double shuffle, the cut the buckle, and the Highland fling in greater perfection!"

"Notwithstanding the apparent profanations of these deluded people, I really believe them sincere; and that their singular devotional exercises are prompted by a genuine, although most absurd, religious feeling."

"Recollect, exclaimed one of the inspired expounders of their doctrine, who steps forth after each stave and after each hornpipe, recollect that we are rejoicing unto God at having mortified the flesh: for this is the only use we put our unruly members to!" Another repeated these lines:—

"Our flesh and sense must be denied,  
Fasting and envy, lust and pride;  
While justice, temperance, truth, and love,  
Our inward piety approve."

"They also inform you that they wish to 'represent heaven on earth'; for here they have 'neither marriage nor giving in marriage.' Their vow is celibacy, and they have everything in common. How they manage with their combs and tooth-brushes, did not presume to ask them."

"I saw one or two handsome young women; and there were several children, seduced, I presume, by adult relatives to join the community. One young lady, about twenty, of a fine full form, showed from her looks, her manner, and her roving eye, that the spirit had not yet quite driven the flesh out of the field; but the rest were nearly all old, weakened, ascetic-looking animals, full of disappointment and spleen, and perfect specimens of old maids."

"The men seemed generally hale stout fellows, with gray Quaker-cut coats, black waistcoats, and blue trousers, almost all of them wearing white straw hats, and carrying canes. Their togery seemed quite new, and as if it had all been made in the same shop; equality and commonality being the order of the day, no one could endure to be worse clothed than his neighbor."

"Their farms are neatly kept, well cultivated. There seemed to be abundant crops of potatoes, pumpkins, rye, corn, tomatoes and tobacco; and numerous pear, apple and peach trees, laden with fruit. In short, everything seemed in abundance, and their houses were commodious and well built."

"Five distinct families, as they are termed occupy this district; four of them are named after the four cardinal points, and are called the East, West, North and South families. The centre, or church family, occupies the middle point. The distance between the East and West, or North and South families may be about a mile and a half, consequently the area for cultivation is considerable."

"On the Sabbath-day they collect at ten o'clock A. M. at the centre, where they have a large clean meeting house."

## Oxford Democrat

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"We had driven ten miles through East-long meadows, towards Endfield, and arrived there some time before their service began, in order to secure a front seat, there being a certain number told off for visitors,—those on the right for the ladies, and those on the left for the gentlemen; each sex entering by separate doors, as do also the Shakers themselves, when they take post opposite to each other ready for action!"

"The men present themselves with a demure, quiet gait and manner, go up a stair and deposit their hats and sticks, then return and seat themselves upon the benches; the women, from an opposite door, do the same, and disburden themselves of their straw bonnets, which are of the orthodox Quaker-cut, with the exception of their being longer and more scooped than we see them in England."

"Their dress is beautifully simple and clean. On their necks they wear a muslin neckerchief, on their heads a gauze mob cap. Their gowns are plain blue striped Jane; and all carry white napkins suspended on their left arm: they wear white cotton stockings and are well shod. The men's linen was the perfection of whiteness. They are now paraded opposite each other, and sit down on their respective benches, with their hands clasped before them, and their heads sunk in the attitude of prayer."

"We sat in breathless silence, wondering when the play would begin, for all these arrangements seemed but the prelude to some mock solemnity, when in walked from opposite passages two processions of ten each—one of men, the other of women, and I presume, the eldest of the society."

"The benches were now simultaneously removed, and the business of the day began, each party being still ranged opposite each other, but forming an acute angle from the upper part of the hall."

"They commenced by singing a hymn, or rather a good heart-stirring old English hunting song; and all their toes were forth with in gentle movement; this ended, a grave-looking bulky chap stepped to the front to exhort and enlighten, which he did in a very incoherent manner; then came another tune, 'Chevy Chase,' and after that another exordium. The superior of the community, a certain Mr. John Pease, formerly a notorious horse dealer, came forward, with barnacles on nose, and gave a detailed explanation of their doctrines and tenets, after which we were favored with a most lively glee."

"This finished, another long and tormenting pause ensued; and the same old spectacle here, seeing that the spirit had not moved any of his fellows, again stepped forth; and for lack of a better subject commenced abusing us who were his audience. He then directed the benches to be replaced; and all sat down and sang another stave, with a hand extended on each knee, with which they beat time as well as with their feet. After this, another champion entered the arena, and again explained the manner in which they subdued 'their worldly lust, abandoning the flesh and clinging to the spirit; and thus preparing themselves for meeting their God.' Then came another order from old barnacles, and the forms being once more removed, six men and six women placed themselves in the centre of the assemblage, to give the time, and the whole comical regiment, struck up a merry chant, and forming themselves two abreast, proceeded to dance round the room, with their hands raised before them, pawing the air much in the style of dancing dogs, their feet being lifted to the measure as if they had been marching on a hot gridiron. They thus made a circuit round the room three or four times, when—halt, front! and another oration took place."

"Oh, ye gods! then came 'Nancy Dawson,' or 'The Devil among the Tailors,' or 'Moll in the Wad,' or some such elegant pious tune; and away they capered and jigged, with hands high in air, snapping of fingers, heel, and toe, and the dustman's shuffle; all dancing well and keeping most exact time. This done, they performed the galloppe, bounding round the room like overgrown antelopes; it was frequently with the greatest difficulty I kept my gravity; at other times I felt sick and indignant at this humiliating sight."

"The dance finished with an other exorcism about the flesh and the Devil, our friend with the barnacles, who was our principal instructor, taking care to tell us that their religion was as good as ours, and was protected by the law; and though as strangers we were permitted to see their ceremonies, we had no right to outrage the religion and defile their sanctuary by doing what we would not dare to do in any other church—namely, walk off in the middle of their worship. This was a gentle hint that we must sit it out, and so we did."

"The men had cast their coats aside before commencing this last perspiring ceremony; and another discourse and another hymn, concluded the day's amusements. The men and women with pearly drops on their brows, and well they might for the thermometer ranges at this season in New England, to nearly 90 degrees."

"The last speaker, who was the best of the whole party, told us that they never tried to gain converts, but only only wished to prepare themselves for a better world. He hoped their religion would be respected, not misrepresented, and that they took this mode with their light hearts and clear consciences, (he might have added with light heels and good lungs,) to worship their Redeemer."

"He talked a great deal about time and eternity, and he, as well as all the others, during their ravings, quoted, or, I should rather say, misquoted, numerous texts of scripture; such as—'Who-soever be of you that forsaketh not all he hath, he cannot be my disciple'; and the multitude of them that believe were of one heart, and of one soul neither said they any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things which he possessed was his own."

own, but they had all things in common.' They forgot, however, that part of holy writ which teaches us to 'increase and multiply.' It would be a singular mode of 'bringing the world to an end, or at least of destroying the union, were these annihilating doctrines to gain proselytes.—'The Government tolerate the sect, being doubtless, well aware that the laws of nature are sufficiently powerful to render their dogmas innocuous."

"Anne Lee, an Englishwoman, was the founder; she came from the old Country many years ago, but whether she is any relation to a lady of the same name, but of a diametrically opposite notoriety, I cannot inform you. She established the first family at Nishayuna, near Albany. They regard her as nearly equal to the Saviour, and assert themselves to be the only persons on whom the light of the spirit has shone."

"Celibacy they insist on as indispensable; and they profess the entire relinquishment of luxury and all ambitious views. Every one who joins them must, after a certain probation, give up all he possesses for the common good."

"I followed the superior, after the service, into his comfortable abode; he was dry and testy in his replies to my numerous questions, and told me to come another day. He pointed out the burying-ground of his sect, and informed me that their number was about 300; that they had no laws, and that no one had ever been expelled from their society."

"This he said with a particular emphasis, adding that he believed there had been expulsions from other families. He assured me that it was quite at the option of every one to remain or quit the community; and when any one was tired of their rules there were plenty of long and dark nights to walk off in. They were well off, he said, in funds, and did not put out their money to interest, but lent it to poor creatures. Creature, by-the-by, is a great word with them; and the noun 'sense,' they convert into a most comical verb, 'I sense,' or 'she sensed me to do it!'"

"Their grounds and establishments are rich and beautiful; and a fellow hard up might do worse than join them for a few months by way of change. Their place of worship was characterized by the utmost cleanliness and purity. You might have eaten your dinner off their floor; and the abode of Mr. John Pease was a pattern of Quaker precision and neatness. Sobriety, regularity, cleanliness, and industry, are the ruling characteristics of this very singular community, which we left with mingled feeling of mirth and melancholy."

## A Horse Story.

Some newspaper celebrity has been bestowed upon an original bit of drolery, called, "A Theatrical Auctioneer," promulgated first into this paper, some ten or twelve months ago. From the same humorous source we have another bit of *facctia*, though not of so sparkling a character as the other.

Our jocosse Boston auctioneer was called upon one day by a country horse-dealer in Vermont, who wished to dispose of a horse. He was one of those distinctive characters peculiar to the section, with a countenance strangely indicative of both simplicity and shrewdness.

"I say," said he, "I want to see the auctioneer, that auctions off horses on Saturday."

"I'm the individual," said the auctioneer, "what can I do for you?"

"Well, I've got a horse I want to sell, provided I can get enough for him; don't want nothing more than his value, neither. He's a good one, though just now he's a little thin; but I reckon he ought to sell pretty smartly."

"Very good; you will have him advertised?"

"Well, I guess I don't know about that. What do you tax?"

"One dollar first insertion; fifty cents for every time after."

"That's two dollars for the times; I reckon you may put him in the newspapers once, stranger, and after that let him slide."

"Very good; what color is he?"

"Rather brown than otherwise."

"Is he sound?"

"Sound? O, sound as a dollar; shouldn't like to warrant him though!"

"All right, I'll advertise him and sell him on Saturday. Have your 'critter' at the market by twelve o'clock."

"I just want to tell, Mr. Auctioneer, I should like to have the animal limited at fifteen dollars, but you may let him go for five."

"Exactly! and you won't take a great deal more than is offered for him, will you?"

"Well, no, I'm not disposed to be hard, any how, I rather calculate not!"

Saturday came, and one dollar and a half was bid for the animal brought up by the horse-dealer.

"Go on, gentlemen, I have only one dollar and a half bid for the horse; how much more do I hear?"

"One dollar and a half only is offered for the animal before you. One dollar and a half; going—going!"

"Sell him, sir, he's a dying!" whispered the Vermont horse-dealer in the ear of the knight of the hammer.

"Gone!" shouted the auctioneer, and down went the old horse at a dollar and a half."

After the sale the horse-dealer was the first one up at the desk for settlement.

"Well, I reckon it won't take long to settle up this little trade of mine about the horse?" said he.

"Not long," said the clerk, "there's your account of sale; you have to pay us just fifty cents more than the horse brought."

"Political de-struction!" exclaimed the Vermont, with a humorous affection of astonishment. Then, with a satisfied manner, he continued,

"It's cheap enough! there is a fifty cent piece. Cheap enough. I couldn't gin him away at no price, and it would have cost two dollars and a half to bury him. Jest a half dollar saved. Good morning, Mr. Auctioneer. Cheap enough!"  
New Orleans Picayune.

## Truisms, Trifles, Troubles, &amp; Treatment.

It is not always becoming a gentleman to cherish enmity towards an opponent. An honest enemy is much more to be respected than a suspected friend. We like a politician who openly expresses his sentiments to friends or foes, hit who may. We believe no one ever doubted our political principles. If any one ever did, it could not have been from concealment on our part. We respect the person who zealously defends his opinions more than if he were a cringing, fawning creature, who dares not speak what he thinks. Error may be tolerated with decidedly more grace than a two-sided opinion of a man who is all things to all men."

A man that is content with a little has enough. One that complains has too much. A quiet and contented mind is the utmost felicity man can enjoy in this world. It is the crown and glory of wisdom."

Keep yourself always decent in dress and decent in appearance. A thousand little matters, which, at the time, seem of little importance, help to make up a man's respectability. Comb your hair; never appear with a long beard; brush your teeth. It is said that white teeth in a man's head look like tombstones over the grave of gone vicious. If they do they are an honorable monument."

If you have crying children, the best way to remedy the evil is to—let them cry. If you have a scolding wife, open the windows to let in the cool air when she gets into a passion, and—let her scold."

If you wish to avoid domestic troubles—don't marry."

If you wish to avoid a whipping—don't fight."

If you wish to avoid being dunned—never run in debt."

When you travel, don't take much money with you, it looks ostentatious, and, besides—you may be robbed."

Never write a note to a young lady, you might commit yourself."

Never visit school girls—it puts strange ideas into their heads."

When you go hunting, always load your gun before you shoot, for you will be ten times more likely to bring down your game."

Always pay a visit on a general, not a particular invitation; it seems so much more sociable, and gives your friends such an agreeable surprise."

## THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

We see it stated in several papers, that the Select Committee of Congress have agreed upon 68,000, as the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, under the late census.—The effect of adopting this ratio is thus given in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times:—

We believe that forty-seven thousand five hundred was the ratio under the census of 1830, by which apportionment the House was composed of two hundred and forty-two members; by the ratio about to be proposed by the committee, the House would be composed of only two hundred and twenty-four members—a reduction of eighteen."

"The total amount of population in the several States and Territories of the Union, by the late census, is 17,068,353. The aggregate of slaves, 2,437,355. The amount of representative population, therefore, (two fifths of the number of slaves deducted) stands at 16,068,395. Hence the following, by the new apportionment, would be the number of representatives, together with the fractions—or population in each State unrepresented, viz:—

Maine	7	25,693	S. Carolina	6	55,582
N. Hampshire	4	12,593	Georgia	8	35,014
Massachusetts	10	57,670	Alabama	7	13,943
Rhode Island	1	40,823	Mississippi	4	25,566
Connecticut	4	37,971	Louisiana	4	13,030
Vermont	4	19,048	Tennessee	11	7,986
New York	35	48,309	Kentucky	10	26,924
New Jersey	5	58,036	Ohio	22	23,455
Pennsylvania	23	21,007	Indiana	10	6,854
Delaware	1	6,643	Illinois	7	50
Maryland	6	26,124	Missouri	5	20,406
Virginia	16	40,202	Arkansas	1	21,600
N. Carolina	9	43,094	Michigan	2	8,267
		126 419,225			98 258,007
					126 419,225
					224 677,392

By this table, it will be seen that Maine would lose 1 member, New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 2, Connecticut 2, Vermont 1, New York 5, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 3, Maryland 2, Virginia 6, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 3, Georgia 1, Tennessee 2, and Kentucky 3; while Alabama would gain 2, Mississippi 2, Louisiana 1, Ohio 3, Indiana 3, Illinois 4, Missouri 3, and Michigan 2."

A TWILIGHT SKETCH.—'Twas evening. All nature was hushed in calm repose. The axe of the hardy woodman no longer resounded through the openings of the forest, the farmer had forsaken his plough, and the playful children even had quitted their sports and gone home to partake of their homely, though wholesome evening meal. As the soft shades of twilight gathered round, a cheerful light suddenly arose from an humble cottage hard by, and the clear sweet voice of the cottager's wife was wafted forth upon the evening breeze: "Thunder and lightning, Jim, that young one has burnt up her night gown!"

"Great many ups and downs in this world," as the pump handle said ven they had done usin' him."

## AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

What in the hands of the farmer constitutes capital, is an important query. With the merchant, cash is the capital; with the land owner, land is the capital; and with the farmer, cash, land, stock, is usually considered capital. But, there are many other items that enter into the capital of the farmer that are generally overlooked, such as implements, manures, and the most important of all, labor. Capital may be productive or non-productive. A million of gold and silver locked in a strong box, or a thousand acres of uncultivated land, may be capital, but so long as the property remains in this state, it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poorer, instead of becoming richer. Increase of wealth does not depend on the quantity of capital so much as the use of it; and in nothing is this more observable than in farming. There is many a man who has commenced farming with fifty acres of land; on this he annually expended in manure, labor, &c. twenty per cent, and the produce was perhaps forty per cent. Encouraged by this success, he added to his farm another fifty acres, but his expenditures in capital is not proportionally increased, and the profits are lessened in proportion. Still he has not land enough, and he keeps purchasing land, while he adds little or nothing to his active capital, and the consequence is, while on fifty acres of land, he realized forty per cent, on five hundred acres, he does not clear as much as he did from his fifty acres, or perhaps he actually falls behind. There is nothing more true than that the inordinate desire for large farms has been the ruin of thousands. It is true that a large farm may be made as productive as a small one, but there must be the same proportion of capital in manure, labor, &c. put upon it; a thing rarely or never done. That part of the farm upon which most capital is expended, is the garden, and this is clearly the most productive and profitable; and so with a small farm when compared with a large one. Let no one therefore desire to possess more land, or undertake the cultivation of more acres, than he has capital to manage well. If he does, he will find he is rapidly sinking what little productive capital he possesses, and may become a poor man, with the means of exhaustless wealth in his hands."

NEW MODE OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.—The other day, a barber named Linton, was brought before a police court in Paris, charged with hazing customers in his house after midnight."

The Barber. It is the fault of this person, Merlon, who is in the court; as he has not time to be shaved during the day, he will come to be shaved late at night."

The President. You ought not at all events, to disturb the public peace; there were cries issuing from your house, as if you had been committing murder."

Merlon. He was shaving, that's almost the same thing. (Laughter.)

P. Was it you, then, Merlon, who was crying out as if you were being flayed?

M. Yes; in fact he was flaying me—(a general laugh,) he has cut me most horribly."

B. It is true, but I made a mistake."

M. Did you not mean then to cut me?

B. I did not say that—(prolonged laughter)—I certainly did not mean to cut so deep. (Loud and continued laughter.)

P. Did you then cut him on purpose?

B. Indeed I did, in the spirit of my order; you understand one does not like to be below his business."

The President and Merlon together. And why?

B. The whole affair is this:—M. Merlon is not to be trusted, as he does not pay ready money.—He used to cheat me in the number of shaves for which he owed me; when he had twelve, he used to say that he had only six, so that I lost both my razors, my soap, and my time. At last, I devised a mode of keeping a reckoning not to be disputed."

P. How was that?

B. Every time that I shave him I make a notch in his cheek—(general laughter.)

When we count up, I look at his cheek—so many notches, so many shaves—(renewed laughter)—but, the other day the razor turned in my hand—I made the figure too large—and it was this which made him cry and disturb the neighborhood."

Amidst general laughter, the barber was condemned to pay the full penalty, and the President advised him to renounce, in future, his new system of keeping accounts."

BLANCK.—"A bright morning to your fair face, Mistress Murphy."

"Well, a good morning, John."

"Och! Mistress Murphy, whiniver I see a rare, shiny, Irish mornin' like this, it puts me in mind of the old country, and of the time when I lived wid yer father, (rest his soul,) a dacent man niver dhrived breath, an sorra a poor crathur iver passed his doors without a bite or a sup."

"Troth he was, John."

"Mistress Murphy, (pulling a flask out of his pocket,) would ye thrust me for a half pint till I go down to the wharf, and may the devil fly away wi' the roof of me jacket, but I'll pay ye before the sun goes to bed!"

"Burn the dhrap, John, till ye pay me for the half pint ye got yisterday."

"Mistress Murphy, (emphatically,) I know'd yer mother, an' she was an old hod-carrier, and yer father was a dirty washer-woman, and I seed him hauled wi' six roarin' big bulls to the gallows, ye ould ug—"

John sloped in double quick time, and a pewter beer mug rattled wrathfully across the pavement."

A CUTTING RETORT.—A gentleman walking near Oxford was met by some students of the University one of whom addressed him with:

"Good morning farther Abraham."

"I am not farther Abraham."

"Good morning farther Isaac," said a second.

"I am not farther Isaac," was the reply.

"Good morning farther Jacob," said a third.

"I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul Son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's Ases, and lo! I have found them."

NIAGARA RELATIVITY.—"Talking of law," says Pompey, "makes me tink of what do mortal Cas to who lib more don a fousand year ago, say—"

Him say, do law is like a groun glass window that give light nuff to us poor errin' mortals in the dark passages ob dis life, but it would puzzle the debil hisself to see froo it."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening, bringing Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. and London to the evening of the 3d. She experienced very heavy weather, having had her paddle boxes much injured and her life boats stove to pieces during a tempestuous gale, she also grounded for a few moments off the harbor of Halifax.

The Britannia brought out eighty-eight passengers to Boston. Among the passengers are CHARLES DICKENS, Esq., and lady. We also notice among them, the names of T. Motley, Jr., Esq., and Charles Lamson, Esq., who are bearers of despatches from the American Ministers in England and France. The Earl of Mulgrave, also, came out in the Britannia.

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Lisbon in the Belle Poule, on the 24th ult. in 24 days from New York. He dined with their Majesties of Spain, and was knighted by the Queen.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—London, January 1. A considerable sensation was produced yesterday, by the announcement in the Times that "the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of her Majesty's government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing difference between that country and our own;" and that "his lordship, who will sail in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake this service, and had consented to do so, before the President's Message had been received; so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results, has been had recourse to wholly irrespective of anything contained or omitted in that document."

In connection with this subject, we are happy to notice in the leading English journals, manifestations of a strong desire to be at peace with this country, which are in marked contrast with the belligerent tone which they so lately held. We are at a loss to find a reason for this remarkable change, if it be not attributable to the firm stand taken by the people of this country in opposition to the unjust claims of England.

The news from China is not so late as that received by the Albion at New York.

FRANCE.—The whole of the persons accused of having taken part in the attempt to assassinate the royal dukes, as well as those charged with being concerned in the plot in which the attempt is said to have originated, have been found guilty, with the exception of Prieux. It was thought, however, that none of them would be put to death.

The news from Algiers is more than usually favorable. The minister of war had received from General Bugeaud a despatch, dated Algiers, December 6, containing the intelligence that 7 tribes on the banks of the Tafna have made their submission to the French, and that steamers have been sent to the mouth of that river to convey their chiefs to Oran. The papers contain accounts of other successes of the French. A reduction in the French army was to take place immediately.

SPAIN.—Serious difficulties have occurred between the regent and the French Ambassador, which may lead to the withdrawal of the latter functionary from Madrid. The ambassador claims the right of presenting his credentials to the Queen in person, and this the regent refused to grant. The Ambassador had despatched couriers, to Paris, asking for instructions from his government.

AUSTRIA.—The French journals contain a letter from Vienna stating that the commercial and financial crisis having compelled the undertakers of railroads to inform government that they must either suspend or delay their labors, the Austrian cabinet, which attaches the highest importance to the termination of the railroad between Trieste and the Danube, has come to the decision to aid the contractors. A disarming has consequently been ordered on a great scale. Thirty thousand horses are immediately to be disposed of, and the sums arising from this sale, and from others connected with the disarming, are to be exclusively applied to public works, but especially to railroads. It is said, too, that the soldiers are to be employed on these works. The subject of railroads seems to be exciting the attention of nearly every Government in Europe.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—Constantinople, Dec. 1st. Intelligence has been received of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians the most signal and decisive, that has occurred since the beginning of the war. A large expedition, consisting of 30,000 men, had been disembarked on the coast, with the view of destroying the grain which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest, when a storm, having suddenly arisen, drove the ships from their anchorage.

The Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed them fiercely on every side and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountain, forest and defile. With the exception of 3,000 who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the 30,000 were killed or made prisoners.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, on Monday, Mr. King submitted a resolution fixing the period for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the two Houses of Congress, and remarked that he thought it to be proper that the subject should now be brought forward, that it might be acted upon at an early day. As they had recently had an extra session, which extended through three months, he had fixed upon the 30th of May, and this would give them four additional months from this time, in which to transact the legislative business of the country.

Mr. Mouton, in presenting a petition against repeal, said that, in consideration of his State Legislature having unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the bankrupt law, although his individual opinions were opposed to those views, he should oppose the repeal.

The special orders of the day were called up; being the bill for the repeal of the Distribution act; the bill for extending the laws of the United States to the Oregon Territory; and Mr.

Clay's resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution.

Mr. Linn the mover of the first two orders of the day, consenting that they should be passed over formally.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were then taken up for consideration.

The first resolution provides that no Senator or Representative shall, during the term or a fraction of a term for which he was elected be appointed to any civil office under the United States Government.

The second provides that the Constitution be so amended as to make it competent for a majority of each house to pass a bill, notwithstanding the Presidential veto.

Also, that the bill returned in three instead of ten days; and if not in the session at which it was passed, in the first three days of the next.

The third resolution provides that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Representatives, and so removed; and that Congress fill vacancies in those offices.

Mr. Clay argued at length in support of those resolutions and was replied to by Mr. Preston, of S. C. Mr. Buchanan then obtained the floor, and expressed a desire to speak upon the subject; but it being late then, and not wishing that his remarks should interfere with action on the bankrupt law to-morrow, moved the postponement of the joint resolution till Monday next; which was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE was exhibited a repetition of entanglement by points of order similar to that in which it was involved the two days previous. Mr. Adams was going on with the speech commenced on Saturday, when he was stopped by Mr. Andrews, on the ground that he could not proceed without new permission from the House, as he had been called to order on the former day. A motion was then made that he should be allowed to go on,—which was negatived by a vote of 76 to 91, taken by the yeas and nays. Mr. Wise then asked the privilege that he might be allowed to speak in his own defence in reply to Mr. Adams, the latter having read and commented on the letter of the former, lately published. A complication of points of order sprung from this request. Mr. Underwood among others, maintained that the privilege claimed by Mr. Wise, interfered with the regular order of business, and that it could not be obtained without a suspension of the rules. Under the Constitution, members of Congress enjoyed but two privileges though by the parliamentary law others were allowed them. He then supposed a case for illustration—but was called to order before he had finished his comment on it. The Chair overruled the point of order he had raised—the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 118 in the affirmative, does not count. Mr. Botts then moved to lay the whole business on the table, which was carried by a vote 101 to 78, taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Adams continued to present petitions on various subjects; principally of an abolitionary character; none, however, of such speciality of character as to require particular notice; but at length he brought forward a memorial praying that peaceable measures would be taken for a dissolution of the Union. Great confusion ensued, and two motions for an adjournment were unsuccessful. Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, then offered a resolution of the following purport: That the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, in presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, had justly incurred the censure of the House. Mr. Underwood raised a point of order against entertaining the resolution; but his objection was overruled by the Speaker. Mr. Adams, with an exhibition of much feeling, said that Mr. Gilmer was playing second fiddle to the member from Accomac. He was called to order; and amid loud cries of order, Mr. Gilmer replied, I play second fiddle to no man; I am only endeavoring to stop the music of a man,

"Who in the space of one revolving moon, Is statesman, poet, fiddler and buffoon."

A call of the House was ordered and made; and immediately after, a motion for adjournment prevailed.

The Treasury note bill was returned from the Senate during the first debate—but an attempt made to bring it up for consideration was unsuccessful.—*Eastern Argus of Friday.*

### LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

#### IN SENATE.

On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1842. Mr. Eastman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported legislation in expedient upon the subject of the Georgia and Maine controversy.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to notify Joel Scott, that he has been duly elected a Senator, to fill the vacancy in the Ninth District.

Mr. Smart from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported a Resolve making "The Age the State Paper, and the same was finally passed."

Monday, Jan. 24. Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Banks and Banking reported leave to withdraw, on the petition of Westbrook Bank.

Papers from the House were read and referred Adj.

#### TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

A message was received from the Governor, by the Secretary of State, communicating information in compliance with a Resolution of the Senate, enquiring whether certain townships of land had been set apart for the benefit of Primary Schools—which, on motion of Mr. Humphrey, was referred to the Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions.

Also, a message from the Governor, communicating Report and Resolves of the Legislature of Vermont, relating to the election of President and Vice President, being on the same day.

Also, Resolves relating to the re-eligibility of the President of the United States.

Also, Resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, relative to the re-eligibility of the President of the United States.

Also, Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, relative to the re-eligibility of the President of the United States.—Also, concerning the Public Lands.—Also, on the sub-

ject of a Tariff.

Also, Resolves of the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, in relation to the Virginia and New York controversy, and a correspondence between the Governors of the last mentioned States upon the subject.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, so much of the said communications as relates to the North Eastern Boundary, was referred to the Joint Select Committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, the remaining part of said communications, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At the hour assigned, the Resolve rescinding the Resolves of 1840, relative to the Bankrupt Law, were taken up.

Mr. Parris moved to amend by inserting the following, after the Resolution:—

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to resist the passage of any Bankrupt Act, not having provisions compulsory on Banking Corporations.

And the yeas and nays being ordered, the same was negatived. Yeas, 13.—Nays, 14.

Mr. Humphrey offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their influence in favor of a general Bankrupt Law which shall be equal, impartial and just in its operations throughout the United States, and applicable to all such Corporations as issue promissory notes or bills, as to individuals, shedding its benefits on all and infringing the rights of none.

And the yeas and nays being ordered, the same was negatived. Yeas, 7.—Nays, 20.

Mr. Smart offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That by the passage of the above Resolve, this Legislature does not intend to express an opinion for or against a Bankrupt Law, or the Bankrupt Law passed at the extra Session of Congress, 1841. Nor does the Legislature intend that any instructions shall be given to our Senators and Representatives in Congress by the passage of said Resolve.

The resolve was then passed without amendment. Yeas, 19.—Nays, 8.

#### WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. Bradbury presented the petition of Betsey Atherton and 96 others, ladies of Castine, praying that the License laws may be repealed or suspended—referred to the Committee on License Laws.

Mr. Parris, from the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals, reported Order of Notice on Petition of J. W. Brown & al, praying to be incorporated as the Palmer and Machias Port Rail Road Company—accepted.

Message by the Secretary of State was received from the Governor, transmitting Resolutions from Alabama and Georgia—referred to Committee who have under consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

#### THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Mr. Kavanagh from the Joint Select Committee on the N. E. Boundary, made a report in part and submitted a resolve instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the construction of a Military Road. Read once and to day at 11 o'clock assigned.

Communication from R. Williams and G. Evans was read, and on motion of Mr. Kavanagh, referred to the Joint Select Committee on the N. E. Boundary.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Petitions presented and referred—Of David Noyes et al, for alteration of the times of holding the regular sessions of County Commissioners' Courts in Oxford County.

On motion of Mr. Pingree, of Smyrna, Ordered, That the Committee on Division and Alteration of Counties be directed to inquire in the expediency of taking the sixth and seventh Ranges of Townships, west from the East line of the State, from the County of Penobscot and annex the same to the County of Aroostook. Also, to inquire into the expediency of taking the 8th Range of said townships from the said County of Penobscot and annexing the same to the County of Piscataquis.

Resolve "providing for the promulgation of the laws of the State" was finally passed.

Mr. McDonald, of Limerick, offered the following:—

Whereas, the Legislature of Maine for the year 1840, passed a resolve relating to a general Bankrupt law, earnestly recommending the adoption of such a measure, and requesting our then Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in its behalf:

And whereas, it is believed that the Bankrupt law passed at the late extra session of Congress, in its present form, is not acceptable to the wishes of the people of Maine; and that they do prefer and will approve of a law, which provides for a compulsory application to corporations as well as individuals:

And whereas, our present Senators and Representatives in Congress, may by virtue of said Resolve relating to a bankrupt law, feel themselves authorized, if not imperatively called upon, to sustain by their votes and influence, the Bankrupt law of the late extra session of Congress, with all its obnoxious features; Therefore

Resolved, That the Resolves relating to a general bankrupt law, approved March 18, 1840, be and they are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That a copy of those Resolutions be transmitted, by the Governor, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

After some remarks by Mr. McDonald, Mr. Cony, of Augusta, offered the following additional Resolution by way of amendment:—

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence in procuring the passage of a general Bankrupt law, applicable to, and compulsory on, Corporations.

Mr. Morse, of Bath, moved that when the question on the amendment is taken, it be taken by yeas and nays—and they were ordered. Yeas, 81.—Nays, 77.

After considerable debate in which Messrs. McDonald, Morse of Bath, Smith of Warren, Washburn of Orono, Sewall of Oldtown, Burr of Brewer, Dunn of Poland, and others took part, the Resolutions were laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

#### MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Resolve from the Senate, for the amendment of the Constitution, was read and referred to the Select Committee on the Apportionment.

On motion of Mr. Otis, of St. George, the Reports of the Committee on Elections were taken up, and to-morrow at ten o'clock assigned for their consideration.

The Preamble and Resolutions on the Bankrupt Law, were then taken up.

The Speaker stated that in conformity with his decision of Saturday, (pronouncing the consideration of the Resolutions at the same time, out of order,) all the action had on them on that day was consequently out of order: so that they now stood as when originally introduced; that the amendment offered by Mr. Cony, of Augusta, was cut off and would have to be acted upon *de novo*, &c.

After a stormy debate, the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House. Yeas, 143.—Nays, 10.

So the amendment of Mr. Cony, Saturday adopted by the House, was cut off.

Mr. McDonald, of Limerick, then inquired if it was in order for him now to withdraw the Preamble prefixed to his resolutions; and (on being answered in the affirmative) he withdrew it.

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, again moved the amendment—instructing our delegation in Congress to vote for a Bankrupt Law, applicable to corporations as well as individuals.

On motion of Mr. Otis, of St. George, the yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment.

Mr. McDonald inquired if the amendment was not cut off by the 37th Rule of the House, which declares that no amendment shall be offered to the original, which entirely changes it in substance. [The chair decided not.]

Mr. Sewall of Oldtown, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject—on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McDonald, of Limerick, moved the previous question—and the call was sustained.

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, moved to lay the motion for the previous question on the table,—on which motion the yeas and nays were also ordered.

After considerable debate, the question—"Shall the main question be now put?"—was taken. Yeas, 100.—Nays, 58. The Resolutions then passed; Yeas, 94.—Nays, 62. The House then adjourned.

#### TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Mr. Washburn of Orono, from the Committee on Elections, to which were referred the credentials of members, presented an additional Report on the subject. On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, the reading of the Report was dispensed with, and the Report itself laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

#### WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Petitions &c. presented and referred—of Lewis C. Leavitt et al of Livermore, for repeal of License Law—of James Brown et al, for annexation of a part of Newry to letter A. No. 2.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson of Prospect, the House proceeded to the consideration of the majority report of the committee on elections, on the contested seats of John J. Perry, of Oxford, Noah Prince, of Buckfield, and Samuel Gibson, of Denmark, declaring them not entitled to seats in this House.

Mr. Perry, of Oxford, spoke at length in opposition to the report, and in support of his claim to a seat in this House, as representative from the town of Oxford. Mr. Perry, without concluding, yielded the floor to Mr. Cony, of Augusta, on whose motion the House adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Thomaston, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the number of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, by the addition of one or more justices to that Court.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, the House proceeded to the consideration of the majority Report and accompanying Resolve, relative to the claims of Messrs. Perry, Prince, and Gibson, to seats in this House.

Mr. Perry, of Oxford, resumed his remarks in opposition to the Report, and in defence of his claim to a seat.

Mr. Perry having concluded, Mr. Smith, of Warren, moved to amend the Resolve, by adding before the word "Resolved," the following, viz:—

"Whereas, by the Resolve of the Legislature of 1841, the towns hereafter named, have been deprived of their legal and constitutional representation for the present year, without their consent, and whereas, this Legislature is now occupied in making a new apportionment, by which the errors of the Legislature of 1841 will be corrected, and whereas, the constitution establishes the maximum number of Representatives at 200, which number will be increased beyond the constitutional number, by admitting the gentlemen hereinafter named to seats in this House. Therefore,

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whose duty it should be to keep securely all the articles serving for proof in such case—that should be visited with censure, and if possible with punishment, by the Court.

The body was fully identified as that of Mr. Adams. The story of the salt in the box, however, seems to have been imaginary, the Coroner who opened it having seen nothing of the sort, and he says that it could not have escaped his notice if there had been any.

Dr. Gilman's testimony made it certain that the terrible injuries of the head could not have been produced by less than several blows. It also developed the existence of a wound behind and above the ear; a round clean hole penetrating the skull, as if by a bullet. The other wounds could all be accounted for as made by the hatchet found in Col's room; this round hole could not have been made by such an instrument. Some evidence has been adduced to show that the wound was made by shooting with a pistol.

Colt behaves with self-possession. Once, however, on Saturday, when the Mayor, among the articles he had found in Col's room, exhibited some hair, labelled, "hair of my mother," and read the label, Colt was deeply agitated, and finally burst into tears.

Mrs. Adams, widow of the deceased, was examined on Saturday, and testified with great calmness.

On Tuesday, week, the testimony for the prosecution closed.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

Augusta, Jan. 28, 1842.

Mr. Editor:—The wheels of Government are now well in motion, and if no triga are thrown in the way to impede their progress, the people may expect a short session. A committee was raised several days since to apportion anew the Representative Districts in this State, of which Dr. Bennett of Oxford, is Chairman on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Cogswell, of South Berwick, on the part of the House. These Gentlemen are both working men and a better selection could not have been made. The Committees are all at work, and the business daily reported by them to both branches, is promptly disposed of.

There is a report of the Committee on Elections now before the House which excites a deep interest, because it involves principles nearly connected with the dearest rights of the citizens of this State.

It will be recollected, that by the last Apportionment Resolves, certain towns in this State were disfranchised, in consequence of having separate representations forced upon them against their will, and without their consent. Three of these towns in the County of Oxford, viz. Oxford, Buckfield, and Denmark, placing themselves upon their Constitutional rights elected certain persons to represent them in the present House. Those individuals, in the persons of John J. Perry, Noah Prince, and Samuel Gibson, presented their certificates of election at the organization of the House, and claimed seats by virtue of the same. Their credentials, with those of the other members, were referred to the Committee on Elections.—This Committee gave them a hearing and made two Reports, (one from the majority and the other from the minority), to the House. The majority Report condemns the last Apportionment, as being unconstitutional, so far as it relates to these towns,—while the Report of the minority undertakes to bolster up the unpardonable outrages upon the rights of the people contained in that "act of abomination." Strange as it may seem, both Reports come to the same conclusion—that these persons are not entitled to seats in the House.

These Reports came up for the consideration of the House on Wednesday last, and Col. Perry, of Oxford, obtained the floor, and spoke until the hour of adjournment against the Resolution and in favor of his right to a seat in the House, he then gave way, and on motion of Mr. Cony, of Augusta, the House adjourned. Yesterday the matter was again taken up in the House, and Col. Perry having the floor spoke over two hours and concluded his remarks.

The remarks of this Gentleman, although prolonged at great length and were principally upon dry Constitutional questions, were listened to with deep interest and attention by the members of the House and many others who were present.

His peroration, which consisted of an eloquent and earnest appeal to the House in behalf of his constituents, made a deep and favorable impression upon the minds of many of the members.

Mr. Perry's argument is yet unanswered, and I will here say what is said by almost every one who heard it—it is unanswerable.

To-day the subject was again taken up, and Mr. Prince, of Buckfield, commenced some remarks when the House adjourned.

This afternoon, Mr. Weld, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn., on invitation of the House, made an interesting examination of two of his pupils in presence of the Governor and Council, the members of the Senate and House, and a large number of other spectators. I have only time to say all present were delighted and astonished at the improvement made, as exhibited by these two interesting boys.

Yours, &c. W.

Elder Knapp, a somewhat too zealous preacher of the Baptist denomination, has been creating considerable trouble in Boston. He is represented to be an illiterate and illiberal man, and has given much offence to various denominations by denouncing them to rather warm regions with but little courtesy, for their difference of opinion. Several weak-minded persons have had their shallow brains so wrought upon, or turned, and their fears so highly excited by his ravings, as to render it necessary to send them to Insane Hospital. So great has been the excitement against him, that serious riots were apprehended, rendering it necessary, for the peace of the city, to station the police and a company of Lancers in and around the place where he holds forth evenings.

The Depot of the Rail Road Company, East Boston, was destroyed by fire the 23th ult. Loss estimated at \$30,000—no insurance.

Foreign Affairs.—It will be seen by reference to our Foreign News, that a special Minister (Lord Ashburton) is to be sent to this country from England with powers to "settle all the difficulties" between the two countries. Lord Ashburton is at the head of the house of Baring & Co., the firm who paid Daniel Webster \$5000 for an opinion worth perhaps as many cents, and if not an American by birth, is allied to us by his family relations. The mission is caused probably by the bad condition of the State stocks, and the increasing distress of the English people, to manage which, with the increasing difficulties with this country, is found by the Tory Ministry to be an accumulation of too many troubles to get along with. The position of Lord Ashburton puts him in the light of a representative from the English money power to the money power of this country. The bad success of the distribution scheme calls for the more effective means of assumption of State Debts by the General Government. This will probably be one of the conditions upon which our difficulties are to be adjusted. The high position of Mr. Webster, who is declared by the English press to be friendly to a British alliance, and the appointment of J. Q. Adams (the apostolical for the iniquitous war on China) to the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Cushing, which is said to have given universal satisfaction in England, is plain evidence of the "peace intentions" of our Government, and is at once evident that England could not choose a better time than the present to "settle all difficulties" to her satisfaction.

Truth from a Whig Source. The Boston Atlas in speaking of the Whig majority of Congress says:—"Instead of a grave and deliberate assembly, convened to consider, discuss and act upon, the highly important measures necessary to the welfare of a great country—the majority of its members have characterized themselves as a shameless set of political ruffians—regardless of their collective decorum—reckless of their personal honor—trampling under foot every principle of decency—violating the plainest rules of parliamentary law—and devolving upon their heads, a load of infamy, which the longest life of any one of them will be scarcely sufficient to expiate."

Charles T. Torrey, an abolitionist, who was discovered taking notes of the proceedings at a slaveholder's convention in Annapolis, Md., and arrested, and committed for trial, under a law of that State prohibiting the circulation of "incendiary publications," has been liberated, on condition that he leaves the State and never returns.

The Whigs are now repealing their acts of the extra session. This is the first evidence they have given of reform.

The democrats of New Hampshire are discussing the nature and rights of corporations with much vigor and ability. Hon. Henry Hubbard, the gubernatorial candidate, in answer to letters addressed to him, has declared his conviction, that the Legislature has no right to grant power to railroad corporations to take private property without the consent of the owners.—The opinion, with few exceptions, is very popular in the State.

London alone, it is computed, pays £20,000 more for its bread daily, than it would have to pay if the corn laws did not exist.

Theophilus Fisk, Esq., a sterling and uncompromising demagogue, and formerly editor of the Old Dominion, has commenced the publication of a weekly paper at Richmond, Va. entitled the Republican and Journal. Melzar Gardner, Esq., a gentleman of high talents, is associated with him. Success to them.

Joseph Waterhouse, Esq., was elected Representative to the Legislature from Cumberland the 25th ult. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Sanborn.

The daily income of John Jacob Astor, of N. York, is upwards of four thousand dollars.

Dr. George S. Sparston, one of the oldest Surgeons in the Navy, died at his residence in Baltimore the 21st ult.

The Grand Jury have presented Judge Mullanthy, of St. Louis, for oppression against the members of the Bar.

The Chairman of the Committee on Banks, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, has written a private circular to the Banks in Philadelphia, inquiring when it will be convenient for them to pay their debts like honest men.

## NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1842.

Benjamin Swett, Keeper State Arsenal, Bangor. CUMBERLAND.

Joseph Cross, New Gloucester, Chairman Co. Commissioners.

Charles Hannaford, Cape Elizabeth, Co. Commissioner.

Lemuel Rich, Standish, Co. Commissioner.

## LINCOLN.

Jeremiah Ellsworth, Bath, Ch. Co. Commissioners.

Ambrose Lermond, Warren, Co. Commissioner.

Joseph Merrey, Edgemoor, " " "

## FRANKLIN.

Ephraim Woodman, Wilton, Ch. Co. Comr's.

James Russell, Temple, Co. Commissioner.

Archibald Talbot, Phillips, Co. " "

The nominations made by the Governor on the 20th inst., were confirmed, except the following: Indian Agent, Penobscot Tribe—Agent, Passamaquoddy Tribe—Register of Probate, Co. of Somerset, and Sheriff of Piscataquis—which were postponed.

The nomination of Nathan L. Woodbury, as Sheriff of Cumberland, was this day unanimously confirmed.

A staid old bachelor in N. York has had three bouncing babies laid upon his door step during the past year. He is almost distracted about it.

GROWTH OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—The late return of the assessor shows that two hundred and thirty-six houses have been built during the last year. The population by the late census is 23,304. The assessor's aggregate at the end of the year makes it 25,016. The deaths during the year were 319.

MELANCHOLY SIGHT.—If you want to see a melancholy sight, look at a man professing Christianity, bristling up with anger twenty times a day, like a hedgehog.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The present Public Debt is \$13,340,723 30. Increase of Public Debt in ten months of Whig rule \$7,692,510 00.

## DIED.

In this Village, 25th ult. of Canker-Rash, Henrietta, only child of Doct. Thomas H. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days. Also, Hannah C. Child of Mr. Charles Walton, aged about 10 months.

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice, that he has been duly appointed, commissioned, and qualified as Sheriff of the County of Oxford.

O'NEIL W. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Waterford, January 31, 1842.

## W. T. A. CONVENTION.

THE Washington Total Abstinence Convention of Society on Wednesday, the ninth day of February, inst. at ten o'clock A. M. at the Centre Meeting House in said Rumford, to take into consideration the evil consequences that have and now do occur by reason of the habitual use of Ardent Spirits, and to adopt such resolutions as shall be thought most beneficial by the Convention to persuade Store-keepers and Inn-holders to abstain from the practice of vending the same in future. Delegations from neighboring Washington and other Temperance Societies are solicited to attend. Those from a distance will find good accommodations. An address may be expected by Doct. J. S. MILLER, of Norway.

ASA GRAHAM, Chairman of Cor. Com. Feb. 1, 1842.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, to assemble at Augusta the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1842.

THE undersigned, in behalf of the Inhabitants of the town of Fryeburg, in said State, would beg leave respectfully to represent, that to promote the public convenience it becomes necessary to maintain five bridges over the Sac River in said town, the consequence of which is, a very heavy annual tax upon said Inhabitants, far exceeding, as we think, that of any sister towns in the State, (so called) which is on the great thoroughfare from Augusta to Concord in the State of N. Hampshire, and the Western Bridge (so called) on the thoroughfare from Portland to the Coos country, may be made Toll Bridges and that bills creating them such, may pass the Legislature the present session.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr., Committee chosen to petition for a toll on Canal and Western Bridges by Inhabitants of Fryeburg. JAMES OSGOOD, of said Society. Fryeburg, December 24th, 1841.

## STATE OF MAINE.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 27th, 1842.

ON the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with the Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published at Oxford, three weeks successively, and also to be served on the Clerk of the town of Fryeburg, the last publication and service to be six days at least before the twenty fifth day of February, at all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence. WM. T. JOHNSON, Clerk.

In SENATE, January 23th, 1842.

Read and concurred. JARE HASKELL, Secretary.

A true copy: Attest—JARE HASKELL, Secretary of the Senate.

## Executor's Sale.

FOR sale at public Auction, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at Porter Village, in said County, on Monday, the 7th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the real estate, whereof HEAVY COLE, late of Porter, in said County, died seized and possessed, consisting of about fifty acres of land together with the buildings thereon, situate in said Porter, and being the same on which said Cole lived.

JOHN MOUTON, Executor. Porter, January 29th, 1842.

## Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at the Store of Daniel W. O'Brien in Fryeburg, in said County, on Saturday, the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the real estate of DANIEL W. O'BRIEN, late of said Fryeburg, deceased. Said real estate consists of several small lots of land in the vicinity of the above named place of sale; situate in Fryeburg and Stowe.

JNO. JAMESON, Administrator. Cornish, January 20th, 1842.

## Commissioner's Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

## FREEMAN TWITCHELL,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing the 18th day of October last, have been allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the town of Bethel, in said County, on the third Saturday of March, and second Saturday of April next, from one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN B. MASON, JOHN A. TWITCHELL, Comrs. January 23th, 1842.

## NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM GORR, Jr., of Summer, in the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, 1841, conveyed to me, the subscriber, in mortgage, a certain piece of land, situated in Woodstock, in said County, "being lot No. 106, in the east part of said town," "by his deed of that date, recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 61, page 362; By reason of the breach of the condition of said mortgage, I claim to have possession of said land for condition broken, and to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the Statute, in such cases made and provided.

LUTHER CARY, Turner, January 25th, 1842.

## Constable's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution, as the property of Isaac Pratt, of Leeds, in the County of Kennebec, one Slave in North Turner Bridge, being share No. 124, and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store occupied by David Giddens in Turner, unless previously redeemed. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

GEORGE TURNER, Constable of the Town of Turner. Turner, January 25th, 1842.

## BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—DAVID HUNT, as he is Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Hunt, late of Handcock in the County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, having presented here in Court, certain copies purporting to be a copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Hillsborough, and thereupon prayed that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office for said County of Oxford, the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate in said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates—

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—TIMOTHY GIBSON, Administrator of the estate of James M. Rawson, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of the said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—MARY TOWLE, widow of Wm. Fowle, late of Albany, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal, and for dower in the real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Mary Towle give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—MARY ANN TYLER, widow of Wm. C. Bange, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, having presented her application for dower in the real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Mary Ann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—MARY ANN TYLER, widow of Wm. C. Bange, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, having presented her application for dower in the real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—On the petition of ELIJAH WALKER, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Walker, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, for License to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and charges of administration—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—On the petition of HENRY C. BUSWELL, Guardian of Helen M. Osgood, minor, and heir of Henry T. B. Osgood, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, for a license to sell the real estate of said minor or private sale certain real estate of said said Ward in Brownfield in said County—

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—ZIBA THAYER, Administrator on the estate of Cyrus Keen, late of Summer, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and the petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal estate, and dower in the real estate, of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator of the estate of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and the petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. A true Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—JOHN CUNANT, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Dunham, late of Woodstock, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and the petition of the widow for a further allowance out of said deceased's personal estate—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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